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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Hongkong, 4th January, 1908.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On December 31st, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. F. LAMUS, of a daughter.
On December 31st, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. HERRICK MIDDLETON, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, of a son.

On January 1st, at Shanghai, the wife of C. W. DE BERNI, I.M. Customs, of a son.

On January 4th, the wife of FREDERICK D. GLOUB, American Vice-Consul-General, Shanghai, of a son.

On January 4th, at Shanghai, the wife of LESLIE H. GARD, of a son.

DEATH.

On November 1st, at Singapore, suddenly, CHARLES BELL, of Holzapfel's Compositions Company, Limited. [This man stayed at Hongkong for a considerable period.]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEZ ROAD C
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, PRINCE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 11TH, 1908

WE wish to join issue with our correspondent, "An Unscientific Christian," and we too desire to be absolved from the suspicion of mere idle sneers. As "Christian Science" seems now to be making a bid for public sympathy and support in Hongkong, and we honestly believe it to be an intellectually foolish cult, and likely to cause grievous bodily harm to the young and thoughtless who come under its influence, our plain duty is to say what we have to say, while there is time and opportunity. In answer to our enquiries, we have been given to understand that there will be no opportunity for questions and debate at the public meeting, so perhaps if we indicate the attitude of the general public toward the question, the lecturer may be prompted to deal with it on as popular lines as he can, stating his propositions so that all can clearly grasp them, and not obscuring such plain issues as those typical ones raised by our

correspondent by juggling with the English language in the pseudo-metaphysical phrases some people seem so fond of. "Mesopotamia" was a blessed word to one old woman, but it has no esoteric significance for the general public. Of course there are many sides to "Christian Science," but the aspect of it that chiefly interests outsiders is its claims with regard to health and disease and pain. It is in this relation that we dread its possible influence, when we say it seems "likely to cause grievous bodily harm." We are thinking of the children and childish dependants of "Christian Scientists," their physical pains, and the physical injury that threatens them if material medical precautions and remedies are denied them. We take it that auto-hypnotism, the power of auto- or other suggestion, is older than "Christian Science," and we are not denying the power in that way of what we call the Mind. Possibly "Christian Science" so-called, or auto-hypnotism, does persuade a faithful patient that he or she is not suffering pain. Thus a man with a cancer may derive temporary ease, or even the pains of child birth be subjectively assuaged; but the material cancer grows, and the material child demands material attention. Do "Christian Scientists," as we are informed, deprecate the use of the surgeon's knife in the former case? If they do, can we be expected to regard their responsibility lightly? We have heard of "Christian Scientist" parents being indicted for manslaughter due to neglecting the material needs of their offspring, and we do not welcome the prospect of such cases occurring in this Colony. It has been whispered to us that to satisfy the law a medical man has been called in, and that to satisfy the "Christian Science" conscience his prescription was ignored. Such monstrous possibilities alarm us. At the risk of appearing intolerant and lacking in reverence for the honest beliefs of honest people, we must warn the public against shutting its eyes to such possibilities. Perhaps the lecturer who is coming will be advised, as we hope he will, to deal with these and similar fears, to answer them in categorical or easily understood terms. The most priceless thing the British Government has given to us is liberty of conscience, and we would be the last to infringe on that impeccable right, but in the interest of the public weal there have to be limits to its translation into conduct. We cannot allow the parental "conscience" to sacrifice the physical well-being of the rising generation. What MILL calls "self-regarding conduct" need not be interfered with by society (although we do interfere in some instances, as of suicide); but if "Christian Scientists" and "Peculiar People" neglect the material needs of these dependant upon them, who are too young to judge for themselves, Society is bound to intervene, drastically and in earnest. We know that "Christian Scientists" as are in Hongkong will not resent these comments, which are at least as sincere as their own teachings. True Truth has nothing to fear from any attacks whatsoever, and if it be not the Truth, its believers should be thankful for every chance of being undeceived. As for the resentment of those people who embrace any faith of any kind, in the manner of the traditional ostrich burying its head in the sand, and who are not prepared for all honest enquiry or criticism concerning their position, we do not attach any importance to it at all. It invariably indicates want of confidence in their own beliefs, and stamps them at once as people for whom there is no possible intellectual hope. The lively conviction challenges investigation, and meets it ingeniously, not ingenuously. Such, we hope, will be forthcoming in the present case.

After hearing the further evidence called in connection with the inquiry opened on Thursday into the death of Signalman R. H. Street of H.M.S. "Tamar," the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of found drowned.

A man on December 5th presented himself at a hospital in Magdeburg, and asked that five bullets might be extracted from his head. He explained that he had attempted to commit suicide with a small revolver, but had not succeeded. He added that the bullets were very painful. The operation was successfully performed and the man went away, taking the bullets with him as a memento.

The boycotting of German goods, in retaliation for Germany's anti-Polish expropriation proposal, is assuming greater proportions daily. A league has been formed for the protection of Polish industries. Numerous large business houses of Posen have cancelled orders with German firms, and the peasants have decided to cease to use agricultural implements of German manufacture. The Poles are asking the foreign Consuls to indicate to them Austrian, French, English, and Bohemian firms with whom they can deal with confidence.

One of the coolies who helps to draw the dust cart was seriously injured in Centre Street yesterday morning. While proceeding down hill he slipped and fell, and the wheel of the cart passed over his chest, necessitating his removal to hospital.

The misdeeds of a Chinese band at Shek-tai on Thursday night landed the musicians at No. 7 Police Station, and incidentally deprived various restaurants who had engaged them of their services. The men, 23 in number, were arrested for gambling, and at the Police Court yesterday the two keepers of the game were fined \$25 each, and each of the players \$1.

Fifteen natives were charged yesterday at the Magistracy with intimidating the crew of a launch. The defendants were engaged on a lighter at the Tai-koo Sugar Works, and the coxswain of the launch in question was engaged to tow the same lighter. The lighter-men, he said, refused to let him do his duty, and assaulted him. The case was adjourned.

On Dec. 30th their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai, Liang Tzu-yen and Sheng Kung-pao held a meeting with the British Minister to discuss the question of the loan for the Sochow-Huangchow-Ningpo Railway. H. E. Yuan Shih-kai proposed to divert the loan from the railway to reorganize the internal administration of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, while Sheng Kung-pao suggested that a certain sum of money should be paid to the British and Chinese Corporation as compensation for the cancellation of the loan, on behalf of the natives of Kiangnan and Chingnan provinces, who will refund the money to the Central Government from the future profits of the line. The British Minister strongly objected to the proposal of H. E. Sheng.

Orders have been given for the "Bramble," "Britomart," "Waterwitch," "Thistle," "Moorhen," and "Nightingale" to be paid off on the China Station and recommissioned for further service on that station on the arrival of the relief crews, which will be conveyed in the "Royal Arthur" cruiser. The "Royal Arthur" will also carry ratings for the half-crowns of the remaining gunboats on the China Station—namely, "Widgeon," "Woodcock," "Snipe," "Kinsba," "Treat," "Woodcock," "Sandpiper," and "Robin," the ratings for the first four boats being drawn from Devonport and for the second four from Chatham. The new crews for the "Bramble," "Britomart," and "Waterwitch" will be drawn from Portsmouth. All the crews and ratings are to be embarked in the "Royal Arthur" at Portsmouth on January 14.

A few days ago it was announced that Mr. Joshua Levering, a well known merchant of Baltimore U.S.A., would address a meeting of Chinese merchants on commercial topics. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. has kindly offered the use of their hall at 34, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, for this meeting on Monday evening 13th inst., at 8.30. Mr. Levering is a coffee merchant owning plantations in Brazil and a prominent member of the Board of Trade at Baltimore. He is making his second tour around the world, and Hongkong young men are greatly favored to have the privilege of hearing this successful man speak after more than 40 years experience. A limited number of reserved seats will be provided for merchants, who are cordially invited to be present. Mr. Levering will give a second address on Tuesday evening to the members of the Y. M. C. A. and their friends.

The finals in the competitions of the first quarterly meeting of the Channel Fleet Boxing and Wrestling Association were decided at Weymouth. The results were:—Boxing: Boys, Middle Weight.—H. Wills (Illustrus) beat H. Daniels (Illustrus). Heavy Weight.—H. Hewitt (Illustrus) beat W. Ralph (Illustrus). Boys, Light Weight.—E. Holden (Illustrus) beat P. Orchard (Illustrus). Light Weight.—G. Martin (Assistance) beat T. Caward (Black Prince). Feather Weight.—E. Carpenter (Hindusani) beat Southcott (Jupiter). Heavy Weight. Wrestling.—J. Smallman (Black Prince) beat A. Spawton (June). Lord Charles Bessford, who was unable to attend to present the prizes, wrote to Com. Hardy congratulating him on the success of the first boxing competition of the Channel Fleet. He was satisfied that with such an excellent start they would have no difficulty in the future in producing some first-rate men to compete at the National Sporting Club.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and officers, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March
Selection—"The Kiss of Love," "Kiss Kiss Valse"
Song—"The Song you sang to me," "Melody"
Overture—"King Stephen," "Bethoven"
Caprice—"The Whistler and his dog," "Pryor"
Suite—"Peer Gynt," "Greig"
(a) Gyrting.
(b) The Death of Ase.
(c) The Merry Widow.
(d) Dance of the Imps.
Gallop—"The Tourists."
Regimental Marches.
God bless the King of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Hors d'Oeuvres—Windsor Canapés. Soup—Ox Tail. Fish—Bottled Fish and Potato Sauce. Entrees—Fricassee of Rabbit, Grilled Fillet of Beef and Tomatoes, Swabey Patties—Curry—Egg, Joint, &c.—Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled York Ham and Champagne Sauce, Cold Game Pie and Beetroot Salad. Sweet—Semolina Pudding, Baked Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Tasty Cake, Cheese Straws. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Inspector Robertson and Detective-Bergant Mortimer O'Sullivan returned from leave yesterday. Inspector Robertson goes back to the Shaan-tiwan district, while Detective O'Sullivan resumes duty at headquarters.

There will be a parade service for the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's own Cameron Highlanders, at 9 a.m. on Sunday at the Union Church. The Rev. H. C. Meek, M.A., Presbyterian Chaplain to the Troops, will conduct the service.

If the new turbine torpedo-boat destroyer "Swift" justifies expectations she will prove to have been indeed aptly named. She had been designed for a speed of thirty-six knots an hour, three knots in excess of that for which the Tribal class of destroyer has been constructed. The "Swift" has been built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., of Birkenhead, from whose yard she was launched. She will be propelled by quadruple Parsons turbines driving four shafts like new fast Cunarders. The twelve boilers are adapted for use of oil fuel. The vessel is 315ft. long, 24ft. broad, 20ft. deep, and about 1,800 tons displacement at mean-load draft.

Between 30 and 40 of the principal wholesale warehousemen and manufacturers' agents dealing in tapestries and furnishing materials met in London and signed the following resolution:—"In consequence of the passing of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, and in view of the fact that a number of retail firms have sent out notices that they will not consent to Christmas presents being given to their employees, we mutually agree that from this date we will not give presents at Christmas or at any other time to any one employed by any firm or company with whom we have or are likely to have business relations." The principal wholesale houses in the millinery, trimming, and haberdashery trades also signed similar resolutions.

Nearly three years ago Mr. E. S. Little of Shanghai sent a collection of local seeds to the United States Department of Agriculture. Quite recently he received a communication from Mr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer in charge of Foreign Explorations for the Department, stating that three examples of soybeans that had been forwarded were quite new to America, and were of unusual interest. One variety has been named the "Little" soybean, in honour of the donor, and it is stated that they are large-sized and late, and compare favourably with the very best as forage. The crop of these beans is increasing in importance for forage in the South, and the Department is now making an exhaustive search to discover the best varieties.

Reuter's special correspondent with the German Emperor received the following from the German Ambassador in reply to a request for some expression of opinion regarding the Kaiser's visit and its results:—"You are authorised to state that His Majesty the Emperor, who has benefited by the change of air and scenery, has greatly enjoyed his visit to England. He has been able to lead the life of an English country gentleman, freed from the burden of affairs. He has received many tokens of goodwill towards himself and the German nation, and thousands of letters from all classes of society throughout Great Britain have conveyed to him friendly greetings and good wishes. His Majesty much appreciates and reciprocates these messages. The Emperor leaves the hospitable shores of England with the hope that his visit may have contributed to foster friendly feelings between King Edward's subjects and his own."

ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' BALL.

As one of the social events of the Colony, the annual dance of the Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong is looked forward to with keen interest, for at this function sociability and goodfellowship prevail, two factors which have made brilliant successes of past dances promoted by the Institution. Last night's ball added another success to a long list, and proved the committees in charge to be capable workers and admirable hosts. The City Hall was suitably decorated for the occasion, flowers and greenery adorning the stairway and the first landing, while the walls on the landing above were obscured by neatly draped flags. Of the numerous invitations issued, between three and four hundred were accepted, and it was not long after nine o'clock that there was a large assemblage of guests anxious to join in the pleasures of the evening. Both St. Andrew's and St. George's Hall were given over to dancers, while those who were not rotaries at St. George's found agreeable compensations in the adjoining rooms. Messrs. Harvey and Morris proved capable M.C.s, and the music of Machado's String Band gave every satisfaction. The committees whose untiring efforts will be recognised and appreciated by all who attended the ball were:

Invitation Committee: A. Ritchie, D. Harvey, J. F. Miller, R. Hunter, W. A. Crake and A. L. Sutton; Decoration Committee: H. T. Richardson, R. Mitchell, T. W. Robertson, T. Skinner, W. A. Crake, A. Sinclair, A. Milroy and H. B. Bridger; Supper Committee: T. W. Robertson, A. Ritchie, J. F. Miller, J. D. Morrison, W. A. Crake, J. D. Logan, D. Harvey and A. L. Sutton; Bar Committee: W. A. Crake, R. Hunter, D. Harvey, J. D. Logan, T. Skinner and J. McCubbin. Dancing started about nine o'clock, and continued merrily until the early morning hours. The programme contained twenty dances, including five waltzes, three lancers, one cossian circle, two quadrilles, three cossian dances, three barn dances, an eight-some reel, a two step and a scottish reel.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THIRD TEST MATCH.

LONDON, January 10th.
Australia's score in the third test match is 299 runs for the loss of nine wickets. Macartney compiled 75 of these.

HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, January 10th.
Thirty million marks have been voted by the Reichstag for the fortification of Heligoland.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

LONDON, January 10th.
The Atlantic rate war has begun.

LANCASHIRE CRISIS.

LONDON, January 10th.
It is considered probable that the dispute between cotton millers and their operatives will be submitted to arbitration.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

UNITED STATES FINANCE.

LONDON, January 8th.
Washington advises that the Chairman of the Senate of Finance has introduced a Bill for an emergency currency of \$250,000,000 payable as high as 6 per cent, and retrievable when the emergency is ended. The issue will be secured and approved by State County Municipal Bonds.

BRITISH NAVAL HARBOURS.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Gazette notices that British naval harbours at home and abroad must be approached with the greatest caution whenever the search-lights are seen in constant operation. Furthermore, in the event of relations becoming strained between Great Britain and another naval power a ship must be prepared to be examined before entering port.

THE COTTON LOCK OUT.

LONDON, January 9th.
In the event of outside cotton firms joining the Federation, 200,000 operatives will be involved in the lock-out. The Press appeals for conciliation to avert an economic disaster of the first magnitude.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

LONDON, January 9th.
The King of Portugal, who will visit Brazil on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of Brazilian ports to the trade of the world, will arrive at Rio de Janeiro on the 7th June.

AN ENGINEER DROWNED.

A sad accident ended a pleasant evening spent by a number of friends with the engineers of the s.s. *Hopang* on Thursday night. The steamer in question is lying at the Kowloon Docks, and on the night mentioned some friends of the engineers went aboard to see them. When they were about to depart, Mr. Barker, the second engineer, undertook to see the visitors as far as the Dock gates. To get ashore it was necessary to pass a plank which crossed from the *Hopang* to the steamer *Heracles*. While crossing this Mr. Barker slipped and disappeared. Lights were immediately procured, and the search for the missing engineer continued for sometime, but without success. It is believed that in his fall Mr. Barker struck his head, and sank. He was a native of Govan, Scotland, and had been in the employ of the Indo-China Steamship Co. for six years. During his stay in the Colony he made a host of friends, who will grieve to learn of his untimely end.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

Several Hongkong people went to witness the opening of the Sunning Railway [the section to the north of Sunning city] on January 4. Peculiar interest attaches to this scheme as the whole work connected with it—the inception of the idea, the flotation of the company, the designing etc., the construction, and the subsequent management—is kept strictly in Chinese hands, says a contemporary. Considering how large a proportion of the population of this and adjoining counties have resided in America or other foreign countries and how difficult of access the city of Sunning has hitherto been, there is little to wonder at in the spirit of enterprise shown; but that Chinese have organized so well and carried out the scheme so thoroughly is as remarkable as it is gratifying to observe. Unlike the Canton and Samsui line, it passes through a difficult country and has to take a winding course to negotiate the intervening hills.

The port of Kungyikfu, which is the northern terminus of the line, is another striking illustration of the enterprising spirit prevailing in this district. A large town with broad, straight street has been planned, and many of the lots are already occupied. Unfortunately the buildings here, though ambitious in size, have been less substantially built, and the evidences of the ravages of last September's typhoon are still all too striking. The bunding here, however, will compare favourably with that in any European settlement, and the situation on a fine navigable river in the centre of so prosperous a district ought to make it a great trade-centre, perhaps partly at the expense of the treaty-port of Kowloon.

Work has also been begun on the section of the line from Sunning to Chuanling. Eventually it is intended to continue it southwards to the sea-coast, where a port is even talked of on the lines of Kungyikfu, but capable of receiving vessels from foreign countries.

INDIAN TRAGEDY AT KOWLOON.

MYSTERIOUS NIGHT IN CAMP.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, and Messrs. E. J. Moses, B. Mori and P. H. Nye, Jurors, an inquiry was held at the Magistracy yesterday into the circumstances of the death of a private of the 129th Baluchis, Wazir Khan, who died in barracks at Kowloon on the 27th ultimo.

Abdullah Khan was the first witness. In the match in which he was quartered in barracks, he said, there were about 24 persons. He was senior officer there, and on the night of December 26th he went to sleep at about 9.45 p.m. Witness was awakened at about 4.15 on the following morning, when he heard Mahomed Khan calling out "hi hi." Then all the men in the shed arose, and someone said they should repeat their prayers. He said his Kalma, something the Baluchis repeated in case of accident or trouble at night. There was then a dim light in the room. On hearing the noise about six or seven men from another match entered. Witness was lying on his bed at the time, and said—"Brothers, the young man might become frightened." Mr. Gompertz:—Who are you mean of the young man?

Witness—Mahomed Khan.
Proceeding, witness said it appeared to him that Mahomed Khan went on his knees near Bal Khan, and the latter put his hand on his head and repeated the Kalma. In response to a call for a light Mahomed Khan got one, and walked towards Mahomed Khan's bed. The latter then got up, and fell against the bed of Abasa Khan. When the witness saw the former leaning against the bed of the latter he was surprised, and on approaching Abasa Khan's bed he saw blood on the floor and on Abasa's face. While standing there he heard a sound similar to that made by a cat, under the bed of Mahomed Khan. Someone was then sent for the Jamindar. There was an Afridi from another company in the match. A man belonging to another company had no right to be in the match occupied by witness's company.

How is it that as senior man in the match you did not go forward and inquire what was taking place?—I was greatly surprised to see Mahomed Khan by the other man's bed.
What was it that brought the men in from the other matches?—Mahomed Khan calling out "Hi hi."

And you thought that was a nightmare?—Yes.
Do you remember telling the police you heard a gurgling noise by Mahomed Khan's bed, and saw a man lying alongside it with his throat cut?—I did not tell the Police that. That was what Mahomed Khan saw.

Further evidence was heard, and the inquiry adjourned.

LOCAL SPORT.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

KOWLOON C.C. & TELEGRAPHES.
Today at King's Park, Kowloon, at 2.15 the following will represent the home team:—Messrs. S. Lightfoot, W. Dixon, F. O. Day, J. Robinson, J. Mead, K. MacKillop, J. Tillman, C. Libenau, H. Harrop, J. Clodd and H. Clements.

C. A. GINGOWERS & DEPARTMENTAL CRICKETS.
This match will take place to-day at 2.15 p.m. on the ground of the former Club. The following will represent the Craigowgover:—Messrs. L. E. Lammer (Capt.), M. E. Asger, R. Bass, A. O. Brown, R. Festonji, J. D. Kinnaird, G. Evans, E. Irving, F. Lammer, M. Anderson and L. A. Rose.

CIVIL SERVICE "A" & Y.M.C.A.
The following will represent the Civil Service "A" team against the Y.M.C.A. on the C.S. ground to-day at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—Messrs. J. A. Wheel, A. Chawley, G. Hoggarth, A. Tucker, W. Cooper, H. Ellis, F. T. Robin, W. Gast, F. Bacon, A. Thornhill and J. McKay.

WONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
This afternoon on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground, commencing at 2 p.m., a match will be played against the "United Services." The following will represent the Club:—Messrs. R. Hancock, H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, H. R. Makin, A. A. Claxton, H. B. Philip, E. A. Fowler, J. Hall, H. D. Sharpin and Ho, Dr. J. M. Attinson.

FOOTBALL.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Owing to the inability of the Irish and Scotch to raise a team, there will be no Rugby match against England and Wales this afternoon.

CHESS.

An interesting exhibition blindfold match was witnessed at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Langborn played Messrs. Dastur and Sousa three games, winning them all within two hours and a quarter. He played so fast in the beginning that it was impossible to take notes on the games, and on the conclusion of the three games had the remarkable ability to recite the moves throughout.
The Chess Club are now arranging a championship and knock-out tournament to start on the 16th of this month. Cups will be presented by the Club, and by Mr. S. D. Setna.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tos Maru* (America Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australia Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 9th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.
The C.P.R. str. *Express of Japan* arrived Nagasaki at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th inst., and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. to-day.
The Barber Line str. *Sikh* sailed from New York on 7th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I see by your paper that the public of Hongkong is to have Christian Science expounded authoritatively at an imminent lecture. I hope it will be expounded modestly as well, in plain words bearing a plain literal meaning. Hitherto I have found it difficult to get Christian Scientists to talk English. For instance, I would like a plain answer to this plain question.

A Christian Scientist (male) undertakes to "treat" a man for cancer in the jaw. The said Christian Scientist is clean shaven. Wherein does the difference consist, between two days stubble on one chin, and a cancerous growth on another, from the Christian Science point of view? Putting it still more plainly, why is the Christian Scientist's razor to be recommended, and the surgeon's knife not?

Further, if the coming lecturer insists that physical pain is a delusion, as I understand he will, may I, before the audience, stick a hat-pin into his leg? I would willingly do it when he is not looking, so as not to delude him. Finally, may I assure you that I am not merely "scoffing"? The foregoing is not meant to be facetious. I really desire to know.—Yours truly,

AN UNSCIENTIFIC CHRISTIAN.

[Perhaps some Christian-Scientist will answer our correspondent, "in plain English."—Ed.]

AN APPEAL.

Registrar-General's Office,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1908.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—The Yau-mai Hospital Committee have requested me to ask you if you will be so kind as to publish in your newspaper the enclosed appeal to the British and Foreign Community for subscriptions. A list is attached of Chinese subscriptions of one hundred dollars and over, and His Excellency the Governor has also given one hundred dollars.—I remain, Yours faithfully,

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar-General.

The Yau-mai Hospital Committee beg to appeal to the philanthropy of the British and Foreign Community in Hongkong on behalf of a hospital for Chinese which it is proposed to build on the Kowloon Peninsula. According to the last Census the Chinese population of Old and New Kowloon numbered 70,000. There is at present no hospital accommodation on the north side of the harbour and all sick people have to be sent across to Victoria.

Up to date subscriptions to the amount of \$51,260 have been collected and promises have been received of \$12,000 more. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Palmer and Stuart, of a hospital building.

It is proposed not to do more at present than build the administrative block and accommodation for 70 patients and it is believed this will suffice for some years.

The Government has been approached and His Excellency the Governor has assured the Committee that he attaches very great importance to having a Chinese hospital in Kowloon, and is anxious to give the utmost support that is practicable to the scheme. His Excellency has promised also to endeavour to obtain for the hospital a grant of a site, of an endowment of \$30,000, and of an annual subvention of \$5,500.

It has been calculated that subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000 will permit of the hospital being built, fully equipped and started free of debt and will, with the help of annual subscriptions, enable it to be maintained on a scale suitable for the present needs of the Peninsula.

European treatment will be offered to all Chinese who wish to avail themselves of it and a Chinese surgeon—a licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine—will be a member of the staff, whilst one of the members of the Government medical service will be visiting surgeon. Subscribers may therefore be assured that whilst the wishes of the Chinese will be met, the resources of modern science will be made use of. The hospital will be conducted as a branch of the Tung Wah Hospital.

[Signed by:] Messrs. HO KAI, WEI YUK, FUNG WA-CHUN, LAU CHU-PAK, CHAU CHI-HING, CHAU SHU-KEL, CHU CHUNG-HAU, HO KONG-TONG, HO NGOK-LAU, KU FAI-SHAN, LI FUNG-SHAN, LI YAU-CHUN, PUN YAN-CHUN, TANG CHI-CHANG, TONG LAI-CHUN, and WU HUI-CHONG.

6th January, 1908.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF A HOSPITAL IN YAU-MAI.

Tse Ho Shi \$4,000, Ho Ngok Lau \$3,000, Lau Chin-ting \$2,000, Shing Wo and Co. \$2,000.

The following subscribe \$1,000:—Messrs. Li Yau-chun, Choi Lap-chee, Kwok Siu-lai, Tang Lan-kok, Lam Heung-lam, Li Ping, Tang Chi-gong, Tang Lup-ting, Yan Wo & Co., Ching Shing & Co., Wong Kai sam, Wong Lai-chun, Lo Kun-ting, Tung Kee, Chan Chik-uei, Chan Kang-on, Hop Hing Hong, Ho Hui Shing, Un Fat Hong and, Mao Leung.

Messrs. Kwong Man Tai and Chan Tin san subscribe \$600.

The following are down for \$500:—Messrs. Yung Yik-ting, Kin Tai Lung, Tong Lai-chun, Sin Tak-fan, Tai Wo Hong, and Ip Shun-kam. Chin Kit-shan, Chan Chi-hing, Mok Tio-chun and Wong Tsung-wai.

Mr. Ho Chak-shang gives \$400; Messrs. Un Lee, King Wo, Ip Shun-chi, Tsang King, Lai Kwai-pui, and Li Fung-shan each \$300; Mr. Wei On \$250; and the following \$250:—Messrs. Li Po-kwai, Ho Tai-shang (who also promises, an annual subscription of \$100), Chin

U-tin, U Tak Shing, Ip Oi-shan, A. W. Brewin, Chan Hing-kei, Yau Cheung, Chan King-wan, Mok Yau-kin, Li Ua, Pak Lung, Leung Yau-po, Ming Lee, Shu Uen-fai, Yi On & Co., Hu Shun-shan, Ku Chik Hing Tong, Po On & Co., Chiu On & Co., Man On & Co., Chan Tse-wun, Leung Pui-chi, Pui Yan-chun, Shi Wo, Lau Chu-pak, Uen Lai-chun and Ku Tai-shan.

The following subscribe \$100 each:—Messrs. (Chan Chiu-chun, Tsung Wo, Fat Kee, Wu Wan-sho, Wong Lan-shang, Chan Kim-shin, Ho Cho-shan, Wu Hoi-chun, Shin Lung, Tse Ching-po, Shun-tai-hin, Siu Shin-shang, Un Shing, Ng Li-hing, Him Tai, Tse Shin-wan, Chan Chi, Hung Cheung, Kwong Hip Lung, Yau Siu-chi, Wong Chi, Chan I-nam, Mak Long-chun, Shin Fung, Chan Kam-chun, Shiu Cheung, Wing Hop Lung, Him Tai, Kwong Sze Shing, On Hing Lung, Yau Hing, Tsun Lung, Yi Fong, Lau King-shan, Tin Yuen, Cheung Yut Hong and Shang Cheung, An Wan-ching, Fok To-kei, Tani Oi-tong, Li Shau-hin, Ko Shun-kam, Cheung Shu-kai, Chau Siu-kei, Yung Shiu-po, Fan Pat-shan, Ip Chung-kan, Chun Cheung Wing, Li Kei, Kwong Man Tsung, Li Fung, Tit Hong, Compradore Department, Lu Kang-chi, Wong Kwong Cheung, Lo Ming Yau, Wan Hoi, Lam Yim-lap, Kung Yau Shing, and She Po-sham.

Supplementary List.
Hongkong Procession \$4,000, Chan Pak-pang \$1,000, Tam Hok-po \$300, Wong Shen-tak \$200, Tsung Kee \$200, Ching Cheung-nam \$200, Fong Fung-yat \$200, Ma Wang Kee \$150, San Sze Shing \$150, Wong Wa-yam \$150, Ma Wong Kee \$120.

Messrs. U Tai, Leung Pui-uo, U Yam-ting, Wat Man-kei, Kwong Tak Cheung, Tani Ping-nam, Tin Hing & Co., Wong Tsai Ke, Hong Man Kee, Kwong Shun, Wat Hie-nam, Tsun Hop, Ma Tseng Kee, Li Kit-chun, Ma Hoi-ching, Tani Kwan-ii, \$100 each.

ROUND-THE-WORLD STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

THE CHARGERS REUNITS LINES.

At the end of next week the *Malta*, the first of the new liners ordered by the Chargers Reunis Company for a round-the-world service, is due to reach Hongkong. The Chargers Reunis, one of the largest of French steamship enterprises, decided to build special steamers for the service and the *Malta*, the first to be completed, has only recently left the builders' hands after a very satisfactory trial trip. She is a twin-screw steamer, of 15,800 tons gross, and designed to carry 9,600 tons of cargo and 57 first-class passengers. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 500 ft.; beam, 55 ft. 8 inches; and moulded depth, 36 ft. 11 inches. Her propelling machinery, consisting of two sets of triple-expansion engines, has a maximum strength of 8,500 horse-power. She is fitted with six large single-ended boilers, and she developed on her trial trip a speed of 16.6 knots. She is equipped with all the most up-to-date appliances for handling cargo, including 18 winches and 21 derricks capable of lifting weights of 40 tons.

As already mentioned, the *Malta* was accommodation for 57 first-class passengers, and every attention has been paid in the design of the ship to afford all possible comfort to passengers. The cabins, which are well situated, are supplied with steam-heaters as well as electric fans. Fourteen are double-berth cabins on the upper deck, each having two large port holes, so that they are well ventilated. The dimensions of these cabins are given as 3m. 5 ft. by 3m. 25 ft. and 2m. 40 ft. high. On the main deck there are 26 single-berth cabins. Each cabin has a large square window and is well ventilated. Two passengers travelling together may occupy adjoining cabins having interior communication by a door. Six single-berth cabins on the main deck are so designed, forming three suites. The single-berth cabins measure 2m. 5 ft. by 2m. 25 ft. and are 2m. 40 ft. high. Each cabin is provided with a metallic bedstead, a writing table, a wardrobe and a settee. In the double-berth cabins, the berths are not fitted one above the other. There are two cabins on the upper deck in which partitions give special toilet accommodation.

The dining room on the promenade deck has eight tables which will accommodate sixty-four persons. A comfortable library is also situated on the promenade deck; it is fitted with writing tables and a piano. Writing tables as well as tables for playing are likewise provided in the smoking room which has a direct entrance from the upper deck. In the design of these ships the constructor has kept the fact well in view that the vessels are intended for navigation in tropical climates, and in the arrangement of the saloons as well as the cabins every attention has been paid to details likely to promote the comfort of passengers. The luggage room is situated close to the cabins, and other accommodation includes a hair-dressing saloon, a laundry, and a dark room for photographic purposes. A word should also be said as to the sanitary arrangements which are of the most approved type. Many of the bath rooms are fitted with shower sprays, and several are specially reserved for ladies. On the promenade deck passengers are provided with movable long chairs, and the two decks give an entirely covered area of 680 meters. The life-saving appliances comprise, besides a sufficient number of life-belts to distribute to each passenger, fourteen seamless steel boats and six life-rafts.

The voyage of the *Malta* and the sister ships now building will be from Antwerp, via Dunkirk, Suez Canal, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chingwantao (where passengers may disembark and proceed by rail to Tientsin or Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, South America, Magellan Straits and back to Europe via Buenos Ayres and Mauritius. To commence, a steamer will leave every 45 days, and should the enterprise of the company be rewarded with the success anticipated the service will be a more frequent one. The Agent of the Chargers Reunis in Hongkong is M. J. Millet, the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 10th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Baroness HIE HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

DEBTORS' PETITION.

Re *Moosa A. Vais and Co.* Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared in support of the petition filed by the debtor firm, and stated that an affidavit on the file showed the assets to be \$60,000, and the liabilities about \$250,000.

His Lordship—I don't know about concurrence by the partner.

Mr. Grist—I think I can satisfy your Lordship on that point. Section 78 of our present Ordinance is exactly the same as section 115 of the Bankruptcy Act at home, which states that any two or more persons being partners, may take proceedings or be proceeded against in the name of the firm. In such a case the Court may order the names of the partners to be disclosed. In this case they have already been disclosed, and an affidavit sworn that the petition was filed with the consent of both partners. It is necessary to protect the assets of the estate in Hongkong to be divided among all the creditors, so the partner in Hongkong signs the petition in the name of the firm, and swears an affidavit that he does so with the consent of his other partner.

His Lordship—What was the practice settled sometime ago; that a petition had to be signed by all the partners?

Mr. Grist—I don't think that was settled.

Mr. Morrell—In a case I had the proceedings were set aside because it was not.

Mr. Kemp (Official Trustee)—In that case a partner signed his own name, not that of the firm. I believe he could not get the consent of the other partners.

Mr. Grist—The rule at home under that particular section of the Act is rule 261. There is no doubt whatever under the home practice, and where no rules have been made here I think we have always adopted the home rules.

His Lordship granted the petition.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Re Chan Mow Chi. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared in support of this debtor's application for a receiving order. An affidavit had been filed setting out the liabilities at \$54,901, and the assets at \$7500 consisting of the equity of redemption of leasehold property known and registered in the land office as section A of the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot 71.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

Re H. W. R. Mathiesse. This was an application by the debtor for his discharge.

Mr. Grist appeared in support of it, and stated that the Official Receiver and Trustee had filed a report stating that the receiving order in this bankruptcy was made on January 31st, 1904. The debtor was adjudged bankrupt on February 21st, and the public examination concluded on January 13th. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared on September 6th. No further dividend would be payable in this matter, but he was of opinion that the debtor has not committed any misdemeanour under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. An unconditional and immediate order for his discharge could not be made, as a dividend of 50 per cent had not been paid and would not be payable. The usual practice was to grant the discharge, and keep it back for so long.

His Lordship—Is the practice according to Common Law?

Mr. Kemp—Three months; sometimes six months.

His Lordship—The discharge is suspended for six months.

APPLICATION ADJOURNED.

Re James Campbell Logan. Mr. M. J. D. Stephens applied for an adjournment of the application made by the debtor to rescind a receiving order to enable Logan to settle with the plaintiff in an action which had really been the cause of the bankruptcy proceedings. The plaintiff was Mr. Watkins.

His Lordship—What am I to adjourn?

Mr. Stephens—The application for annulling the bankruptcy. The matter stands in that form at the present moment. I applied on the last occasion that the bankruptcy should be annulled, as the bankrupt was enabled to meet all his creditors in full. Your Lordship directed that I should bring in a consent from all the creditors, but there was one I was unable to bring in.

Mr. Almeida—I am appealing for Watkins, and do not object to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I don't see why you should if you are going to get your money. The case is adjourned for a month.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Re the Shin Hong Tseng firm. This examination was conducted by Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the majority of the creditors.

Tai Kwan-po said he acted as manager of the Shin Hong Tseng on the death of his father, which occurred on February 14th, 1898. He was a partner in the firm, which had been carried on for about 31 years. During the last two years they lost money in the business, but previous to this they made a profit of from \$1000 to \$2000 a year. The failure was due to loss of business, and a loss of \$8000 on a house. Their shop was a foreign goods shop. The liabilities were \$15,907, and the assets \$4200, made up of \$1200 cash; \$1400 debts due to the firm; and stock worth \$1600. That stock sold for \$176.

Examined by Mr. Looker, debtor said he was now a partner in the firm. He became a partner immediately his father died. In 1904 the firm made a profit of Tsels 820, and every year before that there had been a profit. Debtor's father started the firm, but when he died he was without means.

You maintain that he had no property when he died?—He had no money.

You have some property in the country?—No.

I put it to you that you have a family house in Sin Tung village?—It's untrue.

I put it to you that you have 48 maus of field at Kwan Ping village, a share in the Yee Chi medicine shop of Canton, a share in the Tung Tat Shop and a share in the Wo On shop of 87, Bonham Strand East?—No.

Did you not tell another creditor that you would sell your paddy fields to pay the shop's debts?—I did not.

Why have you been gradually selling the goods and winding the business up?—Because there was a loss.

Mr. Looker asked leave to call witnesses who would swear that the debtor had told them that he owned property in the country.

His Lordship—Very well, but I think you should warn him first.

The witness was warned accordingly.

Cheung Tong, compradore to Messrs. Meyer and Co., said the debtor had told him he owned several fields in the country, and that they were valued at between \$7,000 and \$8,000 and that he (the debtor) had some shares in the Wo On shop.

Debtor—Did I mention paddy fields?

Witness—Yes, you said you would rather go to jail than tell them.

Cheung Hok-lam said the debtor had told him not to be anxious about his debt as he owned some paddy fields which he would sell, if necessary.

Mr. Looker applied to his Lordship for a warrant for the debtor's arrest as there was evidence that he had committed a breach of the Bankruptcy Ordinance in concealing his property or failing to disclose it.

His Lordship—Yes, there is a certain amount of evidence put before the Court.

Mr. Looker said the creditors desired to prosecute, and he was told that there was further evidence that could be brought forward at the proper time. He asked for a warrant for the arrest.

His Lordship—I think there should be a warrant, say, within a month. There is this point, you will be bound in the bankruptcy by the finding of the jury in the criminal case.

Mr. Looker—Yes. If they acquit him then there is no property.

His Lordship—You will have to accept that. The jury must be satisfied there was no intent to defraud.

Mr. Looker—If the debtor has got property he can dispose of it. It is his duty to do that and hand over the proceeds to the trustee.

His Lordship—But supposing the Bankruptcy Ordinance does not extend to property elsewhere—where the property is beyond the power of the Colonial Government? If it is not property that the trustee has power to take it would follow that it is not property to disclose.

Mr. Looker—I think the trustee has power to take it through the Consul at Canton. The Official Receiver informs me that this has been done.

His Lordship—If you once start the criminal law in motion the point will have to be discussed. The whole question is a very big one. Perhaps, under the circumstances, this little pressure may induce the bankrupt.

Mr. Looker—We hope that it may. It has been known to do so before.

The application was granted.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 12th January, Sunday, 1st after Epiphany. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festival; Venite, Burrows; Psalms, of the 12th morning; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Taggart; Hymns, 72, 483 and 263; Gloria, 12th (Full Choir). Responses, Festival; Psalms, of the 12th evening; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Maunders in D; Anthem, "Hear my prayer," Mouldenbach; Hymns, 80 and 10; Sevenfold Amen.

B.B.—Palm 6 Verses 1, 7, 14 and 18 in unison. Psalm 87 Verses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

St. Patrick's Church, Queen's Road, West. First Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Savages; Te Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 86, 7, 178 and 87; Kyrie. Evening Prayer, 6.30 Magnificat, Barnard; Nunc Dimittis, Travers; Hymns, 72, 88, 185 and 18.

The Church launch, *Keyring*, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards.

St. George's Church, Kennedy Road. Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Bynon, 379. Psalm 96, Anthem "Teach me O Lord" (Altwood) Hymns 611 and 291. 4.30 Sunday Schools. Special address in Union Church Hall. Parents and Friends invited. 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns 273, 381, 385 and 18.

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TANSAN.

BOTTLED AT THE FAMOUS TAKARAZKA SPRING

CLIFFORD WILKINSON TANSAN CO., KOBE.

Pure Healthful and Deliciously Refreshing Tablewater.

Relieving Gout, Promoting Digestion, Preventing and Correcting Acidity, and Giving Tone to the Whole System.

Dr. JUSTIN DE LISLE, M.D., formerly in laboratories of Professors Boussier and Metchnikoff, Institut Pasteur, Paris, writes:—"TANSAN contains no microbes of any sort. No wonder it has been pronounced 'THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS.' I find TANSAN Soft, Sweet and exceedingly agreeable to the taste and in effect on the Stomach."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,
112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

FASHIONS IN FURNELS.

A curious incident happened in Glasgow a week or two back. A party of Russian emigrants numbering about 250, arrived at that port with a view of taking passage to New York by the Anchor liner *Astoria*. As it happened, however, they had been guided in forming their ideas of the ship by illustrated posters distributed by Continental shipping agents, and these led them to expect that they would embark on a three-funnelled steamer. The *Astoria* has only two funnels, and when the emigrants noticed this, and also observed the steamship Columbia, with three funnels, lying at an adjacent berth, they insisted that that was the vessel by which they had paid to travel. As a vessel by which they had paid to travel, the *Astoria* was not due to sail for a fortnight, but the emigrants absolutely refused to go by the *Astoria*, because she did not come up to their expectations in the matter of funnels. They insisted on three funnels or nothing.

When the *Astoria* had dropped down the Clyde as far as Greenock, an attempt was made to induce these Russian emigrants to join her there, but without avail. Possibly, if they had gone to Greenock, they could not have been persuaded to embark on a tug in order to reach the ship, for foreign emigrants have before now been known to refuse to step on board a tender, believing that if they once did so they would be carried right across the Atlantic in one of these small boats. The whole incident suggests that steamship lines must either be scrupulously careful in regard to the pictorial literature which they circulate on the Continent, or must in some way or other convince these ignorant passengers that the number of funnels is a matter of relative unimportance. The story is recalled of a shipmaster captain in New York who had great difficulty in persuading a returning Italian immigrant that he was on the right ship. The passenger complained that the boat he was to travel by had two funnels. "Quite right," replied the captain; "it will be all right when we start. We have had to stow the other funnel away for a bit in order to get the cargo on board."

The peninsular and Oriental fleet has now attained to the big total of 416,891 tons, a figure which denotes a considerable advance. In part, of course, this is due to the company's current shipbuilding programme, which, in view of the new mail contract, includes three new twin-screw mail steamers of 11,000 tons each, and an express boat of 6,000 tons, which is to run between Aden and Bombay. The three bigger boats, like their predecessors, are to have names beginning with M, and are to be called the *Mantua*, the *Mores*, and the *Malwa*, respectively. During the year the company's boats have run a total of 3,104,349 nautical miles, and in addition on interruption or delay. The Peninsular and Oriental agents manage to distribute dividends equal to 8 per cent on a paid-up capital of £2,320,000, a result which is by no means unsatisfactory in view of the heavier working expenses, the increased size of the steamers employed, and the final disappearance from the accounts of the Admiralty subvention of £13,000 a year.

Mr. William Milburn, who has acted as chairman of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee since its inception, has been the recipient of a handsome testimonial in recognition of his services. In addition to an illuminated address, he was presented with a set of silver dishes and a silver case and coffee service while Mrs. Milburn's acceptance was asked of a bracelet set with diamonds and pearls. At a luncheon at Skinner's Hall, at which the presentation was made, many kind words were uttered in reference to Mr. Milburn's services, and due note was made of the excellent work which the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee has achieved. The fact was recalled that not many years ago one set of shipowners might be found "kibbling" members of Parliament for one purpose, while another set was approaching them with an exactly opposite object. The formation of the committee happily put an end to this extraordinary state of things.

Prompt recognition is forthcoming of the value of the recent installation of submarine bell signals on the Royal Sovereign and Tongue lightships. Captain Beavis, of the steamship *East Point*, reports that on making the Royal Sovereign lightship during very thick weather he was much assisted by hearing the submarine bell. His vessel is not equipped with receiving apparatus. Nevertheless, while in the fore peak he could hear the bell plainly at a distance of two and a half miles. By putting the ear to the side of the vessel it was possible to tell on which hand the lightship was. Better still was the attempt to hear the bell of the Tongue lightship. It was located on the port bow at a distance of six miles, when the light from the light-vessel could not be seen, or her fog whistle heard. It was not till a quarter of an hour afterwards that the fog-whistle from the lightship came within range of hearing. If the East Point had had a receiving apparatus, she would, of course, have been still better served.

The *Ghurka*, ocean-going t.b.d., built on the Tyne by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., has just completed her trial. In the full-power trial a speed of about a knot in excess of that specified in the contract was obtained; the speed over the whole period of six hours was 33.91 knots, while the mean of six runs over the measured course during the fourth hour gave a speed of 34 knots, and the highest mean speed on the measured mile was 34.4 knots. The conditions laid down by the Admiralty which have to be fulfilled on the 24-hour "consumption trial" are that the vessel should have a speed of action of 1,500 miles at a speed of not less than 13 knots. The *Ghurka* has proved her speed of 13 knots. If what are known as the space tanks are also filled, she is capable of steaming

WEIGHING THE BABY

AFTER ITS FIRST BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP.



Because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the Forthcoming Races Close TODAY.

By order
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1908. 187

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 183

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 184

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKUN,"

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAI-KAI & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1908. 185

For SINGAPORE, P. NANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1908. 186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of plate cutlery, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., 1908, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 19th inst., 1908 or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. 181

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

The China Association or The Country Club?

Dr. Morrison's Speech.

Divided China.

Patrician Curricula.

Asiatic Immigrants.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Rickshaws Hongkong.

A Blue-jacket's Death.

The Asile de la Sainte Enfance.

Thrilling Story of Castaways.

Macao.

Evolution of Hongkong.

Commercial Shipping.

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Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1908.

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, others not) Photos; catalogue free, or with sample 24d. (letter postage).—A. J. DA SILVA, 20, Rue de la Michodiere, Paris. 184

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA CHAPTER No. 525, E.O.

A REGULAR CONVOCACTION of the VICTORIA CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL TO-NIGHT the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 159

A LECTURE

ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

FRANCIS J. PLUNK, M.D., C.S.D.

Member of the Christian Science Board of Lecturership.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

ON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd, at 5.30 P.M.

Doors open at 5 P.M.

The Lecturer will be introduced by Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Admission Free.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 177

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 28th and 29th FEBRUARY.

The Schedule will shortly be distributed to Members. Non-Members wishing copies should apply to the HON. SECRETARY.

Non-Members will be charged an entrance fee of 50 cents for each class entered for the Show.

L. GIBBS,
Hon. Secretary,
6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1908. 185

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW MAP OF THE SUN ON DISTRICT, including Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territory with the names in ENGLISH and CHINESE and showing all the Roads, Paths, Passes, Railway Lines, Market Towns, Villages, Soundings, Contours, &c.

Scale 2 in. 1 mile.
Price \$5.00.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1908. 171

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GRACA & CO.,
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Hon. kong, 1st January, 1908. 119

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in all Sorts of

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Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 1685

KWONG WOO.

JEWELLER, DEALER IN SILKS, &c.

No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

BEGGS to inform his Patrons and the General Public that, owing to necessary extension of stock to meet increased business, he will REMOVE to his New and more spacious Premises at No. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, (seven doors East of his present premises) on 3rd January, 1908.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 131

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition,
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

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FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [1810]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgt.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohow werden im Jahr 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgt.

Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHEN KONSUL, Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1592

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT W. LAMPERSKI has been authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per procuration from This Date.

MELCHERS & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 173

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. REUBEN MARCUS EZEKIEL in our Firm, ceased by mutual consent on and from 31st December, 1907.

ERICH GEORG & CO.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 158

NOTICE.

THE Business that has been hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will hereafter be carried on under the style and name of J. R. MICHAEL & CO. The Partners in the Firm are myself and Mr. S. H. MICHAEL, J. R. MICHAEL.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 129

WANTED

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Post of COMPRADORE to the above Club, becomes vacant on the 31st March, 1908. Applications to fill the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1908.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. 172

WANTED A COMPRADORE.

A Mercantile Firm require the Services of a Good COMPRADORE. A first class man with reasonable "abilities" will be liberally dealt with. Address in confidence—

"COMPRADORE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 169

WANTED.

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM, with Bathroom and Boy's Quarters.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1908. 153

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 97

TO LET—ON SHAMEN.

LARGE 6 ROOMED HOUSE in best locality, facing the Bund.

Apply—
X. Y. Z.,
German Post Office, Canton.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 161

TO LET.

NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.

No. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
SAM WANG CO. LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [9]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 185

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue Kowloon.

Apply to—
HEWAN & CO.,
Care of China Merchants S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 93

TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPT.,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1907. 105

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 158

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96 and 101, Praya East.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. 92

TO LET

TO LET.

"EGGESFORD" (Furnished), No. 114, PRAK. Contains 6 ROOMS.
No. 71, WINDHAM STREET.
"GLENWOOD" CARRIAGE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES,
ROBINSON ROAD.
No. 1, ALBANY.
No. 6, DES VUEX VILLAS (PRAY).
No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 89

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OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.
"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BEHN BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
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TO LET.

THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number besides kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession.

The above premises can also be rented separately as offices or for residential purposes.

Apply to—
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Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 95

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A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELLIOT CRESCENT, Robinson Road.

Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 100

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NO. 2, CHANCERY LANE. Furnished or unfurnished 6 ROOMS. Electric Light.

"STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

"HARRPVILLE" Garden Road. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1908. 146

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Vaux Road Central, moderate rental.

FLATS in Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 2, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 117

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [91]

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PER 1st January, One OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings.

Builds up Strength**"It greatly helps the Digestive Organs."**

14, Hospital Road, Bury St. Edmunds.

Dear Sirs,—Some years ago I had a very severe complicated attack of stomach, liver, and heart trouble, followed by pneumonia. It was twelve months before I was able to get about, and then for two more years I was continually being laid up. The doctors were all of opinion that my case would end in consumption—in fact, my bowels were without doubt constipated. I thought I would try Angier's Emulsion, and in a short time there was a notable change for the better. I did not mention it to my doctor at the time, but he noticed the change, and I then told him what I was taking. He approved, and I kept on with it, and continued to improve steadily. It soothes the throat and lungs, and greatly helps the digestive organs. My appearance now is itself a good testimonial in favour of Angier's Emulsion, and my many friends and acquaintances have noted with wonder the marvellous improvement in my general appearance and condition. (Signed) T. TREW.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

The soothing, healing, and tonic properties of Angier's Emulsion, combined with its power to promote appetite and aid digestion, make it of the greatest value in convalescence from illness or when the system is "run-down" and a good tonic is required. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in lung affections, digestive disorders, and wasting diseases. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, Eng.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

**Too Old at 40**

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wielded in malicious fashion by employees. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And it is nowise in this marvellous more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find? That nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration.

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and vitality which saps the hair growth, has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows. Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.



Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public for the proprietors of Edwards' "Hartlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Hartlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Hartlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Hartlene Co., 93-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Hartlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We reported fairly fully in our issue of January 7th the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, held on December 10, in London. Following are further extracts from the speech of the Chairman:

FAVOURABLE FEATURES.

If we have had the drawbacks to contend with which I have been referring, I need hardly say that we have also had some countervailing advantages; otherwise I fear our profit would not have been what we show it to be. We have, for instance, a larger extent of transport service this year, because we have had five ships employed instead of four, although—I am sorry to say—not at the flourishing rates at which they were engaged during the South African War, but at very low rates indeed of freight, their admirable yield of yours, the "Vesta" (hear, hear), in which, by the way, every shareholder should make a point of taking a holiday—once a year—(laughter)—that admirable yacht has also yielded this year a modest return.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

We have obtained an advantage as well in the improved trade to Australia, after the many years of depression under which that trade has suffered; but I cannot say, to speak frankly, that the prospects of shipping in the way of freight are at the present moment by any means of a brilliant character. The tide, in fact, I think, without reason, the apprehension of future partial famine, in India. There apparently is also a risk of drought in Australia, and there is, above all, the financial situation in which the world finds itself at the present moment, and which must necessarily react in an unfavourable manner on trade generally. But above all these, so far as the shipping is concerned, there is the simple fact that the tonnage of the world is too plentiful, and is in excess of trade requirements, and it is not always working at fighting rates, we always appear to be on the immediate verge of doing so.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

I now turn to passenger traffic, and I have a more satisfactory report to make. Our passenger traffic amounted last year to £1,181,222, an increase of about £64,000 over the previous year, and you will probably remember that the previous year gave an increase of £100,000 over the year before that. In fact, there can be no doubt that an increase of £40,000 in the extent of our passenger trade at all events shows what may be called a healthy expansion, and especially so as this expansion does not belong to one particular line or one particular branch of our service; but permeates, I am glad to say, the company's system generally. On the other hand, I need not remind you that we have placed many a new and costly ship on your line during the last three or four years, which has necessarily raised our current expenditure to a higher figure. I believe I have said before, in reference to this topic, that in my judgment—and I venture to say that my opinion, although I look at it from a modest point of view, is likely to be as sound as any other man's—of the gross passenger traffic which we earn 90 per cent, if not more, runs away in expenditure, and the very utmost we can consider as profit would be not more, and probably less, than 10 per cent.

PRICE OF COAL.

Under these circumstances you can hardly feel surprised at having to face the enormous advance which has recently taken place in the price of coal. We, in concert with all the important companies trading to the Far East, have been compelled to impose a surtax of 10 per cent. on the amount of our passage-money, as we did when your service and afterwards removed it when coal came down to a more legitimate figure. This decision has been generally recognized by the public as perfectly fair, although to them an unpleasant necessity. But at the same time we never avoid opposition, and a crusade has been started on the Bombay side of India, headed by a newspaper of considerable influence, with the laudable object, and I hope, the impossible object, of boycotting this company's steamers. I am very glad that those who have started this idea have with patriotic fervour sought to enlist the great German companies, so far unsuccessfully, in order to suppress and put an end to what they call the monopoly and the tyranny of the P. and O. Company. I suppose we must make allowance in these cases. I have no doubt that the editor of this paper is a fair and high-minded gentleman; but it does seem a somewhat curious fact that in his leading articles in regard to the P. and O. Company he should have absolutely omitted this very simple, plain, and necessary consideration that even Indian coal, which is immediately, I presume, under his nose, has advanced by 50 per cent. during the last two years. But then, if we are monopolists, I should like very much to know where and in what direction our monopoly lies, because, so far as I am aware, we have to struggle hard every day for every penny that the company earns. Where is our monopoly, for instance, in the passenger traffic with Bombay? I look into the figures, and I find that in the passenger traffic to and from Bombay we carry a proportion of something like 60 per cent., which certainly and most assuredly is not a monopoly. Therefore the editor to whom I am referring and his friends can find plenty of cheaper ships—at all events plenty of other ships—to carry him and them if they desire to avoid this company, but whether those ships will be of the same class, the same speed, and the same comfort and questions which he must settle for himself. (Applause.)

PASSENGER RATES.

Where is the grievance and the tyranny in regard to our passenger rates? There are two very important factors which enter into the investigation of that question. The first of these is one which I dare say newspaper editors never consider, namely, the great preponderance of the return-ticket business which we carry on. I think, speaking of the Bombay passenger traffic, that every second ticket that we issue is a return ticket at fare and a half, available for two years. The second factor, equally and perhaps even more important, is the serious proportion of second-class passengers which we carry under similar conditions at a very low rate. The net result of these factors is that the company receives in connection with this great Bombay trade per passenger per head a very little over £0. and that during the very short season, as every one knows, of three months outward and three months homeward, and this is carried on by running ships which cost from a quarter to one-third of a million sterling at a speed of 10 knots, ships which burn coal costing all round about 25s. a ton. But there is also another factor in this case which nobody, except ourselves, could be expected to discern. The mail steamers running to India or to China, or to Australia, can carry a very little cargo, and the cargo in the case of Bombay is carried at very low rates, both outward and homeward. But though they carry very little cargo they have to pay coal dues on an enormous tonnage, and the result is that after debiting the cost of the canal dues in proportion to the amount of cargo carried there is a residuum of dues which has to be provided, and which amounts per head

to nearly £3 on every passenger we carry to Bombay. In fact it would be utterly impossible to run the mail steamers which we run to India, to China, or to Australia except under the operation of a mail contract.

WORKING EXPENSES.

About our expenditure I need say comparatively little, because, with the exception of our repairs and renewals all our navigation expenditure during the past year has been higher than it was in the previous year—in coal, in victualling, in port charges, and in Suez Canal dues. This is in a great measure owing to the advance in prices, and owing also to the increased size of our vessels. In the advance of prices the latest observation we have had to make is that for our flour alone, which I need hardly tell you is a heavy item with us, we have to pay 40 to 50 per cent. more than we paid last year. Our mileage has been greater this year than it was before. It has amounted altogether to about 3,200,000 nautical miles.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.—The vagaries of sterling exchange, and the uncertainty as to its future course, have seriously interfered with business during the past week, and our market has ruled quieter in all departments. Rates however have remained fairly steady, and close in some instances at a slight advance. Bar silver after advancing to 27d with T/T on London at 1/11 1/2 has fallen away to 25 15/16, T/T closing at 1/10 1/2. Shanghai T/T is quoted at 7 1/2. The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 6 per cent; but the market rate of discount is again easier at 4 1/2 per cent for 3 months, and 4 1/4 per cent for 6 months bills. Consols are still quoted at 23 1/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, have ruled quiet with sales and small sellers, of old at 47 1/2 and new at 47 1/2. The London rates however have advanced and are now quoted at 25 1/2 and 28 1/2 respectively. Nationals are unchanged at 11 and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked, and continue in request at 32 1/2. Cautions are procurable at 32 1/2 after sales at the rate. North China, China Traders and Yangtze are unaltered and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have again been done at 33 1/2 and close with probable buyers. Chinas have been booked at 35 and close firm.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao were placed in the order part of the week at 23 1/2 and 25 1/2 and 28 1/2, closing with buyers at the last named rate. I do China and China and Manila are quiet and without business. Douglas are required for at the advanced rate of 10. Short Transports at 4 1/2 and Star Ferries at 24 and 21 1/2 for the old and new issues respectively.

REFINEMENTS.—China Sugars are firmer with buyers at 10 1/2. Luzas continue in request at 10 1/2.

MINING.—Charbonnages and Rubies are unchanged and without business. Chinese Engineering are easier with sellers in the north at 15 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at 95 and 96, and there are further sellers at the higher rate. Kowloon Wharves are quite with small sales and sellers at 85 and 83 for the old and new issues respectively. Shanghai Docks are firm in the North at 78, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at 21 1/2, after sales both locally and in Shanghai.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at 35 and 34 and close with buyers at the lower rate. West Point has improved to 35 with small sales, and further buyers. Kowloon Lands can still be procured at 35, and Humphreys Estates at 30 1/2. Shanghai Lands are wanted in the north at 10 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business in this section, and the only change in quotations is in Ewos which have advanced to 7 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dell's A. Santos have improved to 37 and Dairy Farms to 37 both with buyers. China Bornes have been booked at 10 1/2 and China providents at 9 1/2. Green Island Cements have ruled steady at 11 1/2 with further sales. Watsons continue in request at 10 and 9 1/2. Langkats are slightly higher at 15 1/2.

MANOS.—The transfer books of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. will be closed from the 17th instant, and the West Point Building Co., Ltd. from the 20th instant. Both general meetings are to be held on the 28th instant.

CUTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business in this section, and the only change in quotations is in Ewos which have advanced to 7 1/2.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—Dell's A. Santos have improved to 37 and Dairy Farms to 37 both with buyers. China Bornes have been booked at 10 1/2 and China providents at 9 1/2. Green Island Cements have ruled steady at 11 1/2 with further sales. Watsons continue in request at 10 and 9 1/2. Langkats are slightly higher at 15 1/2.

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SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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Nº 10 DUNDEE WHISKY

Hong Kong Agents for Watson's Dundee Whisky (No. 10) — AGENTS:—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co, Hong Kong.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional diseases from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gleet, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

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PER CASE \$14

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PER CASE \$14

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Neon, 11th Jan.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NILE	About 15th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1908

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
SWATOW	"KWEIYANG"	On 12th Jan., D'light
SAIGON	"KANGCHOW"	On 12th Jan., D'light
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 12th Jan., D'light
TSINGTAI and CHEFOO	"HANGCHOW"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"SHAOHSING"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YOHOW"	On 16th Jan., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCE- STON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 11th January, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Tuesday, 14th Jan., at 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	Wedday 15th Jan., at NOON.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	About Wed., 15th Jan.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 20th Jan., at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1908.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW, AND AMOI	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Jan., at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Middle of January.
HANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE	"PETRONIA"	On 16th January.

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	"CHUNSIANG"	Saturday, 11th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 12th Jan., D'light
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Sunday, 12th Jan., D'light
SHANGHAI	"LIENSHING"	Monday, 13th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 17th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 24th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Jan., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single & Return \$100

Penang " " " 85 " 130

Calcutta " " " 165 " 250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chetco, Tientsin, via Chingwanan and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON, ESTABLISHED 1841.

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is an excellent tonic, bracing
the system when everything
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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA
(COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK.

S.S. "SHIMOSA" ... 8th February.

For Freight and further information, apply to

MIDWELL & CO., LD.

Hongkong 8th January, 1908.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch boat, 700 tons, 10 guns.

Canton, Comdr. E. La T. Leatham.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4380 tons, 10 guns.

7000 i.h.p., Comdr. C. L. Vaughan-Lee.

Shanghai.

Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine.

R.N., Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. G. W. Davidson, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. W. L. Bamber, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L.

Meadell, Canton.

Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D.

S. Haikes, Hongkong.

Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6

guns, 3700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Gresson.

West River.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4380 tons, 10 guns,

7000 i.h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, en route

Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,

4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall,

West River.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,

4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickens,

Hongkong.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 290 tons, 6 guns,

3900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. A. Freeman, West

River.

Kent, armored, 980 tons, 14 guns, 23000

h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Hongkong.

King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of

Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander

in Chief, 14190 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Thorne-

by, Hongkong.

Kinross, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr.

Sidley H. Tennyson, Yangtze.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1690 tons, 6 guns, 1400

i.h.p., Comdr. F. H. Walter, Kudat.

Monmouth, cruiser, 9800 tons, Capt. J. A.

Tuke, Hongkong.

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,

Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.

Otter, torpedo boat destroyer, 355 tons, 6 guns

600 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. Middle, Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240

h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Tickell, Hong-

kong.

Ship, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 380 tons, 5

guns, 5500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Cox,

Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4600 tons 6 guns,

Commodore Stokes, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.

Comdr. H. R. Gedge, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.

Comdr. West, Shanghai.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns,

6300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson,

Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 4500 i.h.p.

Comdr. R. W. Glomine, Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 5

guns, 5500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Cox,

Hongkong.

Wildgoose, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.

Lt. Comdr. John F. Knox, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.

Lieut. Comdr. H. R. V. Cotterell, Dornier,

Yangtze.

Woodlark gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Livingstone, Yangtze.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ARABIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,987, T. Ota,
5th January—Moji 30th December, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.ARABIA MARU, British str., 2,987, T. Ota,
5th January—Moji 30th December, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.BENLUCHE, British str., 2,679, G. McMillan,
9th January—Singapore 2nd Jan., General—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.BOHNE, German str., 2,350, F. Sembill, 6th
Jan.—Sandakan 28th Dec., Timber and
General—Melchers & Co.BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Bail, 27th Dec.
—Saigon 22nd Dec., General—Chinese.CAPRI, Italian str., 2,690, Pedone Domenico,
7th January—Bombay 30th Dec., General—
Carlowitz & Co.CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, H. E. Walker,
1st January—Chinkiang 23th December,
General—Butterfield & Swire.CHARLTON, British str., 2,592, W. G. Thomas,
27th December—Barry 5th Nov., Coal—
Naval Store Officer.CHIENOMAI, German str., 1,080, A. Schmatfuss,
8th January—Bangkok, Rice—Butterfield
& Swire.CHUENANG, British str., 1,417, Meyrick, 20th
December—Kuala Lumpur 14th December, Coal
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.DAVY, Norwegian str., 833, O. Abrahamsen,
22nd December—Haiphong 18th Dec., Rice
—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.DELI, British str., 4,789, J. D. Andrews, R.N.,
8th January—Shanghai 7th Jan., General—
P. & O. S. N. Co.EXPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.
Beetham, 16th Dec.—Yamout 20th Nov.
—Shanghai 13th Dec., Mails & General—
C. P. R. Co.FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin,
13th Dec.—Shanghai Dec. 8th, via Swatow
12th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.GANGES, British str., 2,721, S. A. Fyfe, 22nd
December—Barry Dock 31st Oct., Coal—
Admiralty.LAN, French str., 377, Anderson, 9th Jan.
—Pakhoi & Hoihow 7th January, General—
A. R. Marty.HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Hawley, 7th Jan.
—Shanghai 2nd Jan., General—Butter-HOPKINS, British str., 1,356, Jas. M. Hay, 7th
January—Swatow 6th January, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.HINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,238, J. Whitlaw,
8th January—Chefoo 3rd Jan., General—
Chinese.HUPH, British str., 1,205, G. J. Spink, 8th
January—Haiphong and Hoihow 6th Jan.,
Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.JOSHIN, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith,
8th January—Yamout via Amoy & Swatow
7th Jan., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.KANGCHOW, British str., 1,217, Mathrel, 8th
January—Hongkong 5th January, Coal—
Butterfield & Swire.KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,782, H.
Isterson, 9th Jan.—Singapore 3rd Jan.,
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.KOREA, American str., 5,651, Samuel Sandberg,
9th Jan.—San Francisco 10th Dec. via
Jap. Ports and Shanghai 7th Jan., Mails
and General—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.KUBIKOW, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 22nd
December—Wain & Chinkiang 18th Dec.,
Rice—Butterfield & Swire.KWEILIN, British str., 1,070, Hards, 3rd Jan.
—Chinkiang 30th Dec., General—Butterfield
& Swire.KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer-
Baker, 8th Jan.—Shanghai Jan. 4th, via
Swatow 7th, General, Sheep, Goats and
Ponies—Jardine, Matheson & Co.LIENSHING, British str., 1,048, Wright, 9th
January—Chinkiang and Wai Shuen Kaisha,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.LIGHTNING, British str., 1,212, E. Fyfe, 21st
December—Calcutta and Singapore 14th
General—David Sassoon & Co.LINAN, British str., 1,352, Williams, 6th Jan.
—Shanghai 3rd Jan., General—Butterfield
& Swire.LOCKSMITH, German str., 1,637, W. Taubert,
31st December—Bangkok 17th December,
Rice—Butterfield & Swire.LOO SOK, German str., 1,420, G. Schultzen,
20th December—Bangkok 18th December,
Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.MINNESOTA, American str., 1,323, Charles E.
Austin, 3rd January—Seattle via Shanghai
31st Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.NANHAIR, British str., 1,266, Allan Jones, 3rd
December—Saigon 24th Dec., Rice and
General—Bradley & Co.NEUMUEHLEN, German str., 1,970, M. Fischer,
6th Jan.—Kobe, Moji via Nagasaki 31st
Dec., Coal and General—Jensen & Co.PAKAT, German str., 1,018, J. Wenzel, 26th
December—Swatow 25th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.PAOTING, British str., 1,037, K. E. Tushben,
5th January—Chefoo and D'ly 30th Dec.,
General—Butterfield & Swire.PETCHABURI, German str., 2,190, E. Wolff,
9th January—Bangkok 24th Jan., Rice
and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.POLYPHEMUS, British str., 3,061, J. Chimes,
9th January—Singapore 2nd Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.PROGRESS, Norwegian str., 1,671, T. Schewig,
7th January—Sandakan 2nd Jan., Timber
—Wallen & Co.QUANTA, German str., 1,145, H. Madsen, 4th
January—Boothong (Ball Island) 24th
December, Sugar & General—Java-China-
Japan Line.RAJBURI, German str., 1,159, Petersen, 3rd
January—Bangkok 24th Dec., Rice and
General—Butterfield & Swire.SEKTA, German str., 992, Desler, 5th January
—Singapore 24th Dec., General—Siemssen
& Co.TAISUN, Chinese str., 1,216, R. Staples, 6th
January—Shanghai 3rd Jan., General—
Chinese.TATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,948, H. Torimono,
6th January—Kobe and Moji 1st January,
Coal and General—Wallen & Co.THORANA, Austro Hungarian str., 2,887, P.
Gustizamel, 29th December—Russia B.S.
12th November, Cement—Order.TINGSANG, British str., 1,407, Chas. Reynolds,
5th January—Chinkiang 1st Jan., General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.TSIRAT, German str., 1,002, Koch, 23rd Dec.
—Bangkok via Hoihow 22nd Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.ULV, Norwegian str., 835, J. Pedersen, 17th
December—Haiphong 14th Dec., Rice—
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.WINGANG, British str., 1,517, Walker, 8th
January—Wain and Chinkiang 4th Jan.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.WOODWICH, British str., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th
November—Moji 8th November, Coal—
Butterfield & Co.YASUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,940, Nagatsun,
7th January—Kochinozu & Moji 1st Jan.,
Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.ZAFIRO, British str., 1,623, R. Rodgers, 6th
January—Manila 4th January General—
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.
Kaiser Franz Josef I. Austrian cruiser, 4,309,
Capt. Ferdinand Bublly, Northern

GRAND JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

EXECUTIVE DINNER TO CONSULS AND OFFICERS OF THE YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

On December 23rd at the Imperial Hotel, Mr. Matsukata, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Kaneko, Director of the Grand Exhibition, entertained the Executive Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade and other representatives of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. There were also present a number of Japanese officials, members of the Exhibition executive. Those who sat down to dinner included the following:—

Mr. F. von Syburg, Consul-General for Germany; Mr. J. C. Hall, Consul-General for Great Britain; Mr. von Stryhany, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary; Mr. W. Chung Yen, Consul-General for China; Mr. H. B. Miller, Consul-General for the United States of America; Mr. E. Ransden, Consul-General for Cuba; Mr. Alfredo Viel, Consul-General for Chili; Mr. C. V. Sale, Chairman of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade; Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner in the East, Gov. of Canada; Mr. A. Santos Silva, Consul for Brazil; Mr. V. Palmari, Consul for Spain; Mr. S. Warming, Consul for Denmark; Mr. Arthur George Horey, Consul for Greece; Mr. Charles Justin, Consul for Belgium; Mr. Beart, Vice-Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade; Mr. A. Maclean, Canadian Commercial Official; Mr. Torsten Udden, Vice-Consul for Sweden (Tokyo); Mr. A. C. Price, Secretary of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and others, including a dozen Japanese Officials.

Towards the close of dinner the customary "toasts" were drunk, after which the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce addressed the gathering. He always most heartily participated in foreign international and other exhibitions and had always given full encouragement and assistance to Japanese exhibitions. Although up to the present date there had been five industrial exhibitions in Japan they were all of a purely domestic nature. As to the display of foreign exhibits nothing has been done practically except what little was exhibited in the samples building—a separate building—in the Osaka Exhibition (1903), but in responding to the urgent appeal of the different chambers of commerce in this country—whose object is of course to extend the universal desire of our people, the Imperial Government have now decided to have a grand exhibition in Tokyo in 1912. (Hear, hear.)

As you will know the growth of the country in recent years has been marvellous, but for various reasons I am sorry to say that our trade relation with various countries are not what they might have been. I expect, however, that this exhibition will serve to bring Japan nearer to foreign countries so as finally to result in greatly increasing the mutual interest in trade such as to be beneficial to all parties concerned. Gentlemen, you are more or less directly concerned with the trade of the countries you are representing, and the possibility of the future development of our foreign trade much depends on you. Therefore, gentlemen, we would ask you to keep your governments and peoples correctly informed of the real situation in this country so that foreign people will exhibit such things in the Grand Exhibition as will meet the peculiar needs and also the taste of our people. I also wish to ask you to a practical result the whole scheme of the exhibition and bring it to a successful end. The official regulations we will communicate to you as soon as they are decided upon, but any advice you may be inclined to give us will be greatly appreciated. (Applause.) The Minister concluded by drinking the health of the guests.

COMMERCE AND WIVES.
Mr. F. von Syburg, German Consul-General and dewan of the Consular Body, acknowledged the Minister's toast on behalf of the Consuls. He said that he felt it his pleasing duty to tender on behalf of his colleagues and himself their sincere and most respectful thanks for the honor their Excellencies had done them by the invitation to dinner. He need hardly say that the plan of holding a Grand Exhibition in 1912 commanded in the highest degree the sympathies of the foreign Consuls as they were thoroughly connected with the trade of Japan and most naturally sympathized with a scheme that would do so much to promote the trade relations between Japan and her representative countries. (Hear, hear.) The Grand Exhibition will attract a very large number of visitors to Japan from foreign countries. They will get into touch with the Japanese and the mutual respect and sympathy resulting from such knowledge will still more strengthen the ties of friendship between Dai Nippon and the foreign nations, who are more than ever interested in all things Japanese. (Applause.)

How far such interest goes and in how high estimation the Japanese are held is shown not only by the men but also by the women. (Laughter.) I will show you from an experience I had in my office. Some time ago, I received a letter from a manufacturer of Charlottenburg, who told me that he wanted to marry (Laughter). He did not like to look for a wife in Europe or America because the girls were spoiled by feminism and over-education and so he turned his eyes to Japan as he had learned from all sides that Japanese girls had only virtues and no vices and made excellent wives. (Laughter.) He wanted to be a husband and let all arrangements to his discretion. (Laughter.) He said it must be a very easy matter to obtain a good wife because so many men had been killed in the war that the girls were hard up for husbands. (Continued laughter.) So in our work as Consuls, continued the speaker, most people look upon us as maids of all work. But I think we rarely have an object so worthy of our attention and which we all hope will be crowned with success. (Applause.)

Let me again thank your Excellencies most gratefully for the hospitality extended to us and assure you that all we can do in the scope of our work for the success of the Grand Exhibition we will very gladly do. (Loud applause.)

VISCOUNT KANEKO'S ADDRESS.
The Director of the Exhibition executive dealt most fully with the aim and scope of the coming exhibition thereby any previous address on the subject, going very fully into the requirements for exhibitors and dwelling in a candid manner upon the advantages that the Japanese manufacturer and other workers would derive from the exhibition of foreign products at the same time showing how the foreigner might gain from the display of many Japanese domestic articles, which might be turned to advantage in the Western World.

Outwardly and in name, said Viscount Kaneko, the exhibition would be domestic but in material they expected to make it an international one. Then you might ask me,

continued the Viscount, why we do not call it an international exhibition? When we look upon the present condition of Japan, the condition of the people, the condition of transportation and sanitary matters—in those ways we are not in a position to welcome foreign Governments and peoples to send all their products, simply because the space at our disposal may not be large enough. For this reason goods are invited under five heads—Education, Science, Machinery, Electricity, and Manufactures goods. But here let me say a word. If any foreign articles not included in the foregoing category, each exhibitor may build a separate building, governmental or private, where they can exhibit what products they like. Of course, the space allotted them in our buildings will be free of charge, and we do not expect to collect a single penny from foreign governments or individuals in this connection. (Hear, hear.)

PLAN OF EXHIBITION.
The site of the exhibition grounds includes the former Parade Ground at Aoyama, belonging to the Army Department, which covers about 140,000 tsubo. This is not sufficient for our purpose and we submitted a humble request to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor who has granted us his Imperial estate of Yoyogi. This is 130,000 tsubo, much larger than the Parade Ground. These two places will be connected by a wide avenue extending somewhere over 700 feet in length. The site has been decided somewhat after the fashion of the Exhibition lately held at Milan and also is similar to the site of the late Exhibition at Liege. These are connected by wide avenues, so that the Belgian and Italian exhibitions gave us an example.

ASIATIC PRODUCTS.
We have studied the coming exhibition from different points of view. First we expect to make it a genuine representative display of Asiatic products. As far as we know, no exhibition has ever been held taking in the whole of Asia for the information of the people of the West. The gentleman to my left, the Chinese Consul-General, will, we feel sure, assist us in all his power, as will his respect (applause).

The next point, we expect to make the exhibition a special one. The gentleman present have lived in Japan, in some cases many years and have studied the trade in the Far East. Now the colonies of Europe and America in Asia are coming rapidly to the front in international commerce. The products of these colonies are coming to Japan, some in the form of raw material, others in a manufactured shape. This colonial trade of Japan is now held in the front rank of our future trade in the Indian Archipelago and Asiatic waters. It extends beyond the Equator, to New Zealand and Australia and many other parts of the world. We expect to make Japan the centre of the colonial trade of Western nations in the Far East.

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.
With regard to machinery and electricity and manufactured goods, this is most important. You, gentlemen, have studied the growth of our commercial conditions. Japan has just entered the industrial community in other words entered the industrial revolution. Her former position is just being transformed. Her former industries, which you noticed in Europe seventy years ago, Europe was once in the state of home industries, when the foundry was found by the roadside and little factories here and there. But although Japan is changing, we should like you to bear in mind that we are in a very imperfect state. We ask the Western people, with their experience and scientific knowledge, to bring their new machines and new inventions to show us how to change from home industry into the factory industry of which Europe and America are proud. So with regard to machinery, I hope you will influence your people at home to bring such machines as will fit in the present conditions of Japan. Supposing you bring a machine, which is so gigantic that we have no means where-with to transport it to the site of the exhibition and which could not possibly be utilised in this country? We would wish you to tell your home people just the dimensions, what horsepower, and what machines are needed here. For this we would be thankful for your assistance.

MACHINES TO BE BOUGHT.
Our Government desires every exhibitor from foreign countries to show such machines as will find purchasers here. We don't want foreign exhibitors to have to take their machines home. We hope to buy every one of them and the exhibitors go home with some gain. That is the wish of our Imperial Government. Consequently we may possibly in the regulations to be issued limit the number of exhibits, but simply to restrict the number of close of machines needed here. In this connection, I might emphasize two kinds that are required particularly hand machines and those having to do with electricity. As you know by residence here, Japan is a mountainous country. From the coast to the base of the hills the distance is so short that there are rapid rivers and waterfalls everywhere just as in Switzerland, South Germany, Sweden and Norway. Water-power is found everywhere and we expect to utilise it by machinery. Such machinery should be brought here and studied. Let foreign engineers explain its working, and let the Japanese see with their own eyes, by the guidance of foreign engineers. The Japanese will understand its use, and the machines will be sent to control the pool, the waterfall, the rapid. Besides street cars and electric light, we see many electrical institutions still in the stage of infancy. We need assistance. We have just entered the third rank of industrial country. We cannot develop our foreign trade or increase it without the assistance of Western people. Therefore we earnestly appeal to your assistance to make this exhibition a success.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.
With regard to manufactured goods, here comes a point, with which you are more or less directly or indirectly acquainted. Now we have no large factories as you have. There is a very large margin to fill up by your manufactured goods, but there is a mutual advantage. Let the keen business men come here and see our goods and compare them with their own. The Japanese are clever enough but they are not cheap enough. They might find many things that might be supplied much cheaper than we make them here, because our industrial establishments are not up to the mark of the Europeans. At the same time suppose the European business man or commercial agent comes to Japan and with your assistance selects samples of Japanese goods. Many things that are made in Japan could be found useful in Europe or Japan. The exhibition could easily become a platform for the exchange of ideas resulting in reciprocal benefit and mutual gain. (Loud applause.) I might find many examples to corroborate what I have said. The cutting machine for timber has been introduced within the last year or two.

Formerly we cut our timber by hand, now they are using machines imported from England. Dyeing substances from Germany, glassware from Belgium and many such things are growing in use year by year. If this exhibition is carried out in a proper way, it will prove a benefit to both Japan and the West (Cheers).

Therefore I do hope, gentlemen, to make this Grand Exhibition of 1912 not merely a temporary display of foreign products but one of lasting effect upon our international commerce. We expect to make this coming World's Fair a reciprocal and mutual benefit, so as to bring foreign machines, foreign goods nearer to the Japanese market. So interwoven should these interests become that no power on earth could disturb our cordial relations with foreign nations, so happily main aimed for half a century. (Loud and continued applause.)

MR. SALE'S SPEECH.
The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. C. V. Sale, Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Mr. Sale said:—

Your Excellencies and gentlemen, it is always a pleasure and a privilege to be present on any occasion when Mr. Matsukata and Viscount Kaneko are among the speakers, and the elegant exposition of the scope and aims of the Grand Exhibition of 1912 to which we have just listened, has proved no exception to the rule. Speaking for my colleagues, Mr. Montagu, heart, as well as for myself, I may say that while we appreciate the privilege of being here to-night we value the opportunity more as a recognition of the influence and position of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade with the progress of, and is closely connected with, the great commercial development upon which Japan now rests her principal claim to the interest and consideration of the other Great Powers.

There have been several exhibitions in Japan at which foreign exhibitions are represented. In most instances, the success of their exhibits was due to the money, time and effort freely expended for this purpose by the resident European and American merchants. It was so as regards the Osaka Exhibition held in 1903, for which credit is principally due to the merchants of Kobe, while the arrangements for the foreign exhibits at the recent Tokyo Exhibition were concluded through the medium of a committee appointed by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade.

Under these circumstances, I feel sure that similar co-operation as far as the foreign exhibits are concerned, will prove an important element in the success of the great enterprise which, through the efforts of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Kaneko have undertaken.

Although I am aware that it is not desired, for reasons of modesty, to describe this forthcoming Exhibition as International, yet I think we all hope such a measure of support may be received from abroad, as will secure its record among the series of great International Exhibitions, the first of which was organized in London by Prince Albert and opened by Queen Victoria on the 1st May, 1851. (Applause.) That event was an occasion for much rejoicing, and formed the basis for a general hope and even belief that Peace and brotherhood would in which universal History tells us, however, and reign supreme. Experience certifies the statement, that these anticipations were cruelly disappointed. The world has seldom been so full of strife between nations as during the fifty odd years which have since elapsed, and even today there is a greater degree of reluctance to let loose the force of war, there is a more continuous and more silent, but more intense struggle, frequently, I am afraid, more bitter struggle for trade and commercial supremacy, for a more secure food supply and for the materials of manufacture. The world was driven by a great fear, a fear that disadvantage, starvation and poverty might result from the purely natural course of international trade. The underlying idea appears to be that every manufactured article imported means so much less work for the home population, forgetting the fundamental principle that "all trade is Exchange" (Hear, hear), and that the more the seller sells, the more imperatively it is under the necessity of buying, else would he be selling his goods for nothing. And because of this great dread between the nations we see the forces of a universal war brought into operation. The contest of protective tariffs, the objective being to decrease or discontinue imports. The contest of bounties and subsidies, the object being to increase or encourage exports. Picture a similar contest between the individual members of a limited community such as may yet be found in many places, where a system of actual barter is still in force; for instance, the farmer exchanging produce for goods, the weaver exchanging cloth for wool, and so on. It is a possible realization of the world of economic power and the real weakness of these devices to increase export, if the efforts to check imports are successful. It is tantamount to a professedly anxious seller striving to induce customers not to bring the merchandise wherewith to buy.

I do not think it is generally realized that the contest for commercial power as carried on at present must involve quite as much economic waste as the maintenance of a large Military and Naval force, but it is in this as in other directions, the world is progressing. As man advances in civilized organization, there are many ways in which the struggle is taking broader and broader scope. Before the means of communication were developed as they have been during the last century, the nations which at present act as units, were divided into provinces and states, each with its own narrow sphere of interests, each jealous of its neighbours, often engaging in actual warfare, and frequently shutting out the avenues of international trade. With every advance in material development, the struggle becomes less between individual units, and more between groups. From this it would seem that we can reasonably look forward to a time when there will be a universal recognition of the oneness of mankind in the struggle for existence, and the effort to win the utmost possible from our physical surroundings, when it will be understood that the whole process of human progress is conditioned by arrangements that economic work and by so doing, set free our energies for ever higher types of use.

The men of 1851 believed that such a time was near at hand. They were mistaken; but international co-operation, of which the Exhibition of that year was a manifestation, is still growing, the brotherhood between nations is asserting itself as year succeeds year. (Hear, hear.) Witness various International Conventions for the Postal and Telegraph services, for protection of industrial property, for the safety of ships, the institute of International Law established in 1873, and the International Arbitration Court established in 1901.

If, as I believe to be the case, the promoters of the proposed Grand Exhibition at Tokyo in 1912, have in mind the revival and development of this wider, broader, truer spirit of human sympathy I think it is within their power to exert a material influence on the future. The world has been led to expect, and is looking forward to, great and far-reaching results from what is termed "The Awakening of the Far East," and if the opportunity should be used by

Japan to take the lead in encouraging broad views, liberal politics, and in extending the scope of international Conventions, the Exhibition will become an important milestone on the path of human progress (Hear, hear and applause).

Permit me to add in conclusion that the members of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade have a great stake in the general welfare of the Empire, and are interested in a very practical sense in all efforts for the advancement of Japanese trade and commerce. I have no doubt, therefore, that the invitation of Your Excellencies to participate in the Grand Exhibition of 1912 will meet with a hearty and sympathetic response from our members (Hear, hear). I trust the benefits will not be confined to an increased trade, however, satisfactory that might be to those concerned, but I am sure we shall all hope to see the friendly relations between the people of Japan and the strangers within her gates maintained, strengthened and increased through the more intimate conditions which will inevitably follow from such co-operation in a common cause (Loud applause). This concluded the evening's very interesting proceedings.

UNWRITTEN LAW AGAIN.

MRS. BRADLEY ACQUITTED.

The unwritten law achieved yet another signal triumph in the acquittal at Washington of Mrs. Bradley, who was charged with murdering her lover, Senator Brown, whom she shot a year ago.

The trial has been in every way a cause célèbre and has excited scarcely less interest throughout the country than that of Mr. Thaw earlier in the year. Since it began the entire Press has devoted itself to exciting paroxysms of pity among the public on behalf of the prisoner and her illegitimate children. But the real test was really never in doubt, for American juries are notoriously averse, even in States where electrocution does not prevail, to sentencing a woman to capital punishment.

When therefore, the presiding judge, summing up yesterday, impressed on the jury that the prisoner deserved to die, commiseration and the murmurs of their indignation adding that no one with a spark of civility in his breast could weigh in equal balance a man and a woman when passing moral judgments, the verdict was a foregone conclusion. Only one man of the entire twelve, indeed, urged the necessity of inflicting some punishment on the prisoner. He, when he found himself in a hopeless minority, subscribed at midnight to the opinions of his fellow-jurors.

The announcement of the verdict this morning precipitated scenes of intense enthusiasm. Scores of the women in court rushed Mrs. Bradley, shook her hand, and assured her of their warmest sympathy.

Mrs. Bradley, who feared above all things disagreement of the jury, which would be followed by the ordeal of a second trial, received her acquittal without the usual flood of tears. She repaired for a few brief moments to her cell, and then, with her two children, who have been her constant companions in jail, entered a motor-car belonging to her counsel.

Her progress through the streets resembled a triumphal procession, vast crowds gathering round the vehicle and cheering vociferously. She intended to retire to Glenfield, Nevada, where she will devote herself to the upbringing of the children of the murdered senator.

Mrs. Annie Bradley killed her lover, Senator Brown, when he refused to marry her and legitimize his children. He had promised to do so when his wife died. She failed to keep his promise, and Mrs. Bradley followed him from her home in Utah to Washington, where she entered his hotel and shot him dead.

Here is only one of several notable cases in which the unwritten law has been pleaded at murder trials within the past few years. Other instances are:—

Judge Loving, of Virginia, shot Theodore Esje, whom he accused of wronging his daughter. Esje's case was not proved, but Judge Loving was triumphantly acquitted.

The brothers, Strother, also of Virginia, forced Mr. Bywaters, who had wronged their sister, to marry her and shot him dead by her bedside. Acquitted.

Louis D. Strong, of Macon, Georgia, killed Henry D. Smith, who wronged Strong's sister, and was acquitted after a trial lasting only three hours.

Harry Thaw, slayer of the architect Stanford White whom he accused of wronging his wife. The unwritten law was pleaded, and the jury disagreed. New trial impending.

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